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Successor to F. W. CARLYON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

## THE FOURTH AT WRANGELL

Wet, But Not Enough to Dampen the Ardor of our People

When our people awoke on the morning of the Fourth they could lie and listen to the patter of the rain upon the roof with a great deal of satisfaction were it not for the fact that preparation had been made for the grandest celebration in the history of the town. But if the elements imagined for a moment that they could cool the ardor of the Wrangellites by a drizzling rain, they were very much mistaken. The only perceptible difference the rain made was in the decorations that had been made the day before. In numerous places in town bunting had been put up in profusion. The dampness had caused the colors to run, and instead of being the national colors, long strips of pale blue greeted the eye. However, the spirit was shown in what remained, and by 10 o'clock enthusiasm was running high, and the small boy with the freckles was prominent, which could not have been had the weather continued dry. Hence if it was a trifle disagreeable, it pleased "Young America," and he's the chap for which the day was largely made. But as to the doings of the day:

The first thing of the day was a rifle shooting match, which was won by J. Calkins, Tommy More, second.

It being too wet to hold the morning exercises at the stand erected outside, at 10 o'clock a bugle called the people to the Red Men's Hall, where, at 10:15 Mayor McCormack, as president of the day, called the assemblage to order with a neat and patriotic little speech and set the ball rolling. Rev. J. S. Clark delivered a fervent invocation; the voices of the children blended sweetly in the singing of "America, the Beautiful," G. E. Rodman read the Declaration of Independence in clear voice and in a manner that made it easily understood by all; a better air could not have been selected than the "International Hymn" which the children sang so well; A. V. R. Snyder delivered the address (see 4th page); Geo. C. L. Snyder sang "The Meaning of U. S. A.," and then all arose and joined in singing "America," which closed the morning exercise.

At 1 p. m., Lawrence Horgheim and Oscar Case won the 100-yard race for boys under 16.

Eleanor Lynch took first money in the girl's race and Alice Kincaid was a close second.

In the boys' potato race, Geo. Sylvester got his potatoes in the box first, Oscar Case, second, Patey Loftus, third.

A like race for girls was won by Annie Lewis, Alice Kincaid and Marguerite Uhler in the order named.

The 100-yard dash was captured by W. Paul, with Leo McCormack right on his heels.

Patsy Loftus and Freddie Choquette got through first in the three-legged race and Lawrence Horgheim and Charley Moore took second money.

Oscar Case easily won the sack race, Patsy Loftus, second, and George Sylvester, third.

Oscar Case showed that he could beat all of 'em eating pie, and his brother Tommy was close after him.

The mile race was exciting. Six entries were made, but E. J. Prescott and Will Paul were the only ones to stay it out, and they got in a dispute on the last lap, Prescott falling out and claiming a foul. It was agreed to settle by running three laps, and Paul got first money.

John Hagstrom and Fred Kalinke got badly mixed up in a wheelbarrow race. John took first money, Fred second.

Several pole vaulted, but Albert Couture pulled down first money and Geo. Northup, second.

In the boys' vaulting contest, Eddie Lynch jumped a little higher than Frederick Bronson and got first money, and Freddie, second.

Leo McCormack and Charley Lynch tied on the running high jump and divided first and second money.

In the double scull race, Johansen and Olsen got first and Bradley and Jackson, second.

Five entries were made in the boys' single sculling race. Freddie Choquette in his shell got first money and E. Laro, second.

Angus McKay, Fred Willson and C. Ross all tackled the same log in the bay, and all hung well. Angus stuck a little longer than the others and got first money, Charley got second and all got thoroughly ducked.

The most exciting event of the day was the canoe race. Two canoes with seventeen men each, one mastered by Wm. Lewis, the other by Kuia Charley, raced over a three-mile course, every man lending his full strength to his paddle, and it was hard to tell which would win. But Lewis' crew came out ahead by a few lengths, only, getting \$50 while the others took \$25.

There was a gasoline launch race be-

tween the Far Niente, Sport and Fox. They raced from town around Five-Mile Island and return, the Far Niente finishing 23 seconds ahead of the Sport. The prizes were \$40 and \$20.

Albert Couture put a 16 pound shot about three inches further than Will Paul, and was given first money.

The tug of war was a hot contest. Wrangell loggers were pitted against a team made up chiefly from the Marble Creek visitors, and it was "nip and tuck" for twenty-seven minutes, when the loggers gained the required distance and were declared the winners.

By this time it was 11 o'clock p. m., and the remaining hour of the day was given over to putting off fireworks on the dock, and numerous good pieces were fired, finishing the day in a manner most pleasing to all.

### The Wrangell Drug Co.

BLANKS ARE READY

Physicians, midwives, attendants, etc. are hereby notified that the proper and necessary blanks for the registry of births and deaths occurring within the corporate limits of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, in compliance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 21, may be obtained from the Town Clerk. The ordinance above mentioned will be strictly enforced.

J. E. WORDEN,  
Town Clerk.

FOR SALE—5 room house and one lot near the jail. For particulars inquire at this office. 7-11-3t

FOR SALE—One 16-foot, double-end, Carvel-built rowboat; all oak ribs, cedar planking, mast, sail and oars in good order. Inquire of MRS. L. J. COLE

LOST—On July 4, one gold ring bearing I. O. O. F. emblem. Return to the Wrangell Hotel and receive \$5 reward.

Messrs. Looker, Richardson and Dunningberg, the loggers, brought their engine in last week to have it put on a new float. This will cause the boys to lose three or four days more, but they'll make up for it when they get to work.

Few of the cannerymen were in to celebrate. When fish are caught and delivered they have to be cared for, and that's the condition of things now.

Mrs. F. E. Cagle of Ketchikan was a passenger north on the last Cottage, and called on numerous friends here while the boat stopped.

The Red Men's ball on the night of the 3rd was largely attended and proved an enjoyable affair.

Rev. H. P. Corser spent last Sunday at Petersburg.

## MOUNT ROYAL IS WRECKED

And Six Persons are Drowned in the Skeena River, Sunday

The pride of the inland waters, the elegant steamer Mount Royal, Captain Johnson, is a wreck in the Skeena River and six souls sleep beneath the waters of that turbid and treacherous stream. Such was the intelligence flashed over the wires to Capt. Bucey of the Hazelton at about 7 o'clock last Sunday evening and startled this community more than any report that has reached Wrangell in years.

The cause of the disaster was not given. It occurred at Kitislas Canyon, where the channel is as crooked as a snake and the water runs with almost irresistible force. At the upper end of the canyon are numerous big rocks in mid-stream, while jagged and dangerous rocks jut out from the shore opposite. Although the body of the stream is a trifle wider than the length of a steamer, under reversed engines and back paddling of the wheel, a boat must be wormed through this dangerous place. It was Capt. Bucey's opinion that it was at this point where the wreck occurred, perhaps through some defect in the working of the boat's rudder, as the Mount Royal was very quick to respond to her helm. This is only supposition as to the cause, but it looks very plausible. As the steamer was insured, the loss will probably not amount to much, except through the inconvenience caused to shippers.

It is the loss of life to six human beings that appeals strongly to the sympathies of the people. The drowned are WM. LEWIS, first officer.

JIMMY O'KEEFE, purser.

— WILLIS, steward.

— JERO, ship carpenter.

FRANK AMATA, deckhand.

— PRAYNE, passenger, presumably.

The loss of these men is accounted for in by Capt. Bucey in this way: That at the point mentioned above it is necessary to stand ready to fend the boat off the rock that stands in mid-stream; that the men stood ready for the task; that the boat struck the rock and the momentum threw them overboard, after which a man could no more be saved than if he went into the whirlpool below Niagara. But, whatever the cause, it is sad and calls forth the regrets of every sympathetic community.

The Hazelton was instructed to return to the Skeena at once, and left Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

LATER—The Princess Beatrice brings additional particulars: The Mt. Royal was on her way up stream. Just as she was entering the canyon a gust of wind struck her and threw her against the rocks. The seventy passengers were gotten ashore in safety. The purser and steward returned to the boat to get some papers and provisions, and in an instant the steamer slipped off the rocks and went to pieces. Capt. Johnson was thrown into the water, but was rescued with difficulty.

### VISITORS ARE GRATEFUL

After spending an enjoyable Fourth at this place, our friends of Shakan and Marble Creek left for home in the Raguhild about noon of the 5th. Before they left they held a meeting and passed a vote of thanks to the people of Wrangell for their many kindnesses and courtesies upon this occasion. They requested the SENTINEL to make their action public and to assure our people that if occasion presents itself they will surely remember what reciprocation means.

While the sports were at their height on the Fourth, and a big crowd was on the dock, a son of Charley Lott about eight or nine years old, fell off the front of the dock into about forty feet of water, with a swift-running tide. Tom my Moore plunged in, seized the child and held him up until a boat arrived and took both of them in. That act of Moore probably saved the boy's life.

Now that the Fourth is over, let us turn our attention to removing the old and disgraceful shacks, a floating dock, cleaning up the graveyard and building a small pier for a boat landing at that place. Last, and very important, let's boost loud and continuously for a level walk from Front St. to Stikine Ave.

At the outcome of the 100-yard dash on the Fourth, Leo McCormack took a bad fall on the plank street that knocked the breath out of him for a time. But he escaped with nothing more serious than a few bruises.

Gov. W. B. Hoggatt was a passenger for Seattle on the Humboldt. He will return about the 15th and start at once for the inside.

Miss Anna E. Durkee was a passenger south on the Humboldt.

## THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits  
A SPECIALTY

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## St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually  
Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

If anyone had told us that our friend, A. T. Bennett, was as sly a fox as he has proven himself, we should not have believed it. Here he was in Wrangell a few days ago and when asked by a reporter what had happened or what was going to happen, said "Nothing!" And yet, in the face of that, at Petersburg, last Sunday, July 7, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jessie Sherman, Rev. H. P. Corser officiating. Oh, well, the SENTINEL can do no more than forgive him and wish him and his the fullest measure of happiness.

According to recent reports John D. Rockefeller is lost—that is, officials had been seeking to locate him for some days, without success. Never mind; just wait till the dividends on stocks become due, and John will crawl out of his hiding place.

After being down at Santa Ana for seven or eight months, Charley Bryant came up with Supt. Hanthorn, Monday last to get his hair and whiskers mown. Charley says the winter was very long and very cold, but he came through in good shape.

Sunday evening, July 7, Rev. J. S. Clerk united in marriage Mr. Frank Dandy and Miss Emma Lott. They tried to get away from the small boy, the tin can and the triangle, but could not make it.

A railway mail service official was a passenger north on the Dolphin, and spent a few moments at the Wrangell office. He should stop off here for a month or so and get his eyes opened.

Ed. H. Lyons was quite severely injured on the Fourth, and has been confined to a room at the hotel ever since, under treatment. We are pleased to report him rapidly improving.

T. J. Case is still busy tearing down old shacks, and when he gets through, that section will look like part of a real, modern town. This is good weather to remove these old eyesores.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The rain gave the boys a good chance to enjoy themselves on the 4th with their fireworks without endangering property from fire.

Walter Waters left for his saltery on the West Coast, Monday, taking with him a crew to begin business for the season.

Up to Saturday night last the Santa Ana cannery had up over 4,000 cases of first class fish.

The A. P. A. cannery has up about 15,000 cases. Last year at this time they had none.

Orville and Bert Palmer made a business trip to Ketchikan during the week, returning on the Dolphin.

The Princess Beatrice was here Tuesday morning with forty tons of freight for up-river points.

A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wigg had an eye burnt with powder on the Fourth, not seriously, however.

Boost for Wrangell.

Special officer Al Osborne went out to the West Coast with Walter Waters, on legal business.

The latter part of the week business was quite lively about the court house.

That canoe race on the Fourth was worth going miles to see.

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REMEMBER, when you are in need of medicine, be sure to buy where the wise ones buy: the store where drugs are dispensed by men skilled in the latest scientific technicalities of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; the store where no skill in buying is needed, as we give you the truthful benefit of our widespread experience. Your own judgment will endorse our words, and our work makes each patron a "booster" for our store.

You Sometimes Need Our Goods  
WE ALWAYS NEED THE MONEY. TRY US

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Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and way points along the Stikine River, on or about

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## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VRANGEL.....ALASKA.

You wouldn't be stuck up if you heard all other people say about you.

It is a poor sort of man who would rather be awakened by an alarm clock than a robin.

The new Shah of Persia is beginning to realize that he didn't fall heir to a path of roses.

Maybe some of those disgruntled Cubans have an idea that a declaration of independence is simply a permit to conduct a cock fight.

Lots of young men who were babies when he was President can tell some bright and interesting stories about Abraham Lincoln.

The Panama Canal is such a big undertaking that there ought to be glory enough in it for every man who throws out a shovel of dirt.

The average \$1 bill is said to last fifteen months, but we will have to take it for granted, as we have never been able to keep one in sight that long.

Harriman says he is in favor of keeping the small stockholders interested. Without the small stockholders there could be little lamb-shearing in Wall street.

Perhaps if Mr. Rockefeller had sooner discovered that he is worth only a pair of \$300,000,000, he would have hesitated about peeling that \$32,000,000 off his roll.

Dr. Funk says that the spirits find the air of earth hard to breathe. People who have met any spirits will doubtless recall that they looked pale and unhealthy.

No young man, no matter how bright he may be, can expect to learn from Mr. E. H. Harriman's testimony how to gobble up a railroad every morning before breakfast.

The achievement of Woo Ang, of San Francisco, who raised a draft of \$8 to \$8,000, is a refutation of the statement that the Chinese cannot adapt themselves to American ways.

If there is any truth in the statement that the North Pole is moving southward at the rate of twenty miles a year, Arctic explorers can save a lot of trouble by waiting a few centuries and meeting it half way.

The Czar has been told that he must take more outdoor exercise for the benefit of his health. But the Czar can recall a number of cases among the Russian aristocracy where outdoor exercise proved fatal.

A negro laborer in a Virginia quarry who was engaged in thawing out dynamite noticed that the stuff had caught fire, and promptly stamped on it to put it out. The surrounding neighborhood was also put out by what followed.

Dr. Wiley, head of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, gave the House Committee on Expenditures an amusing illustration of the exacting practices of scientific research. In speaking of the young men who are undergoing experiments in nutrition, Dr. Wiley said, "Nothing is wasted. If they trim their fingernails or have their hair cut, they bring the trimmings or the hair to me, and it is weighed. We keep track of the income and outgo just as you keep a bank account."

An Eastern newspaper thinks it a strange thing that many farmers are trying to sell their farms because they cannot get men to work them and then asks what has become of the myriads of immigrants who have come to us in late years. Well, most of those who have not gone into the coal mines have been caught in the tremendous congestion of slum population in great cities. Maybe this is because they do not know any better, and if so they should be taught better, but never will be taught while they see the farm owners joining in the heira from country to city.

Human nature is the same in college as elsewhere. The man who spends a great deal of money gets talked about to an extent out of all proportion to his influence in the community. The expenditures of rich college men have been talked about more than those of their families at home, because spending much money at college is a new thing in this country and still a comparatively rare thing. The talk about it has tended to create the impression that the large colleges are no place for poor boys, which is very far from the fact. The colleges are organized to give special advantages to manhood and capacity, and that is quite as true of the large colleges as of the small ones.

"The greatest thing in the world," says Bishop Woodcock of Kentucky, "is to be able to lie awake at midnight thinking of God and your fellow men without fear, without shame and without remorse. Cowardice is the greatest tragedy in life, and more wrong is done in the world by weak than by evil men." Well said. It is a great thing to be able to look your fellow man square in the eye, and that ability comes only from your own estimation

of yourself. If your life is the kind of life that you yourself cannot admire, you need never expect your associates to take you at any higher valuation than you place upon yourself. If a man carries about with him that conviction that he is a clean man, a decent man and an honest man, every man he meets will know it. If a man is ashamed of himself, that will be equally evident. There is a homely but pithy saying, which reads (and it is the best sort of advice at that): "Live each day so that you can look every man in the face and tell him to move on."

King Edward conferred the Order of Merit upon James Bryce, the new British ambassador to this country, on the eve of his departure from London. This order is given to men who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval or military service, or in letters, art or science. Only nineteen persons have received it, sixteen Britons, one of whom, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, was a naturalized subject, and three Japanese. There is nothing of the kind in America. The Constitution forbids the national Congress and the State Legislatures to grant titles of nobility, and the feeling which prompted the prohibition has extended to the establishment of honorary orders, save those for military achievement. The Medal of Honor, conferred for acts of conspicuous valor, and the Diplomatic Medal, which is bestowed upon foreign ministers only, are not properly to be classed with the honors which European governments use to recognize great achievement. There is not necessarily anything undemocratic in orders of merit or medals of honor for men in civil life. France, a republic, has the Legion of Honor, and titles of nobility survive there much as official titles survive here, after the service in which they were won has ceased. In all the States a man who has been a judge or a governor is "governor" or "judge" to the end of his days. The universities make men doctors of laws or science or philosophy or letters, and they are called "doctors" but the great explorer, the great inventor, the great painter must remain without official recognition by the government. A recent writer in Army and Navy Life has suggested that something be done to supply this lack. It is not easy to see what can be done. We shall surely not confer knighthood on our men of science or on our statesmen, although it is no more undemocratic to call a man Sir John Smith than to speak of him as the Hon. John Smith. It will require some ingenuity to find a way to confer upon meritorious persons a distinction which will be permanently attached to their names, yet will not offend those who regard all titles as savoring of an aristocratic system.

### A TIMELY LESSON.

There was never a time when Mr. Eben Jenkins was not perfectly willing to give a lift in his wagon to a foot traveler along the sandy roads of Hillville; but he did not like to have too much taken for granted.

One day he was accosted by a flashily dressed young man who was stepping along the dusty road with a disdainful air.

"Hold on there a minute!" he called, as the wagon came abreast of him. "I believe I'll take a ride, as you're going my way and I'm in a hurry," and without waiting for any response he swung himself up beside Mr. Jenkins, who looked at him sharply but made no demur.

The road made many twists and turns, but although the young man kept up an incessant stream of conversation, he received only the most laconic replies from his host.

"It's a good deal farther to Hackett than I thought, from what they told me," said the young man at last, when they had been driving more than half an hour. "How far is it from here?"

"Um-z," said Mr. Jenkins, deliberately. "I'm not a great hand at mathematics, but keeping straight on as we're going now, I should say 'twould be in the neighborhood o' twenty-five thousand miles."

"If you've a notion to get out o' this conveyance o' mine and hoof it back to the first turn, and take the other road, 'twon't be more'n a little matter of seven miles or so."

"He hoofed it," said Mr. Jenkins, relating the story that night with keen relish, "and it wouldn't surprise me a mite if the next time he wants a lift he addresses the man he expects'll give it to him some different from what he did me."

### The Start and the Finish.

Why do you fear to become a reformer?"

"Because," answered Senator Sorghum, "the way of the reformer is easy only as long as he is telling people what they ought to have. It becomes difficult when it is time to apologize for not giving it to them."—Washington Star.

New York As a Y. M. C. A. Center. New York city is the greatest Y. M. C. A. center in the world. It has more than forty organizations and 20,000 members; it has 400 secretaries and employees and 2,800 of its members are office holders and committeemen. Its largest building, the 23d street branch, cost \$1,000,000 and has 3,600 members.

The girl who is always learning to play the piano never seems to make much progress, from the viewpoint of the critical neighbors who want to rest

## CHINA ROUSES TO CRUSH OPIUM TRAFFIC



The "awakening of China" is to be, first of all, an awakening from the opium induced stupor which the country has been trying to throw off at intervals for more than a century. It was in 1865 that the Emperor Kia King ordered that the severest penalties should be inflicted on all who smoked, ate, cultivated or dealt in opium. A short time ago definite news came from Peking that the Chinese government had decided not only to abolish the opium traffic and habit, absolutely, within the next twenty years, but had made public the means by which the much-needed reform is to be brought about, regardless of the financial burdens the reformation may entail.

What was not possible 100 years ago, or even sixty years ago, on account of the national and international morals of the periods, probably every government in the world would gladly see realized to-day.

The most promising feature of the campaign against the opium habit is the attitude of the press of China, and of the better elements generally. There does not seem to be a single protest against the philanthropic scheme of the government. A healthful tone is noticed in most influential quarters. For some time persons in China have been speaking with contempt of the government officials addicted to the use of the drug. The best object lesson shown to China for years is the foreign-drilled army, from which the opium habit has been eradicated.

It is with the government officials themselves that the Chinese government will start. All worshipful officials, princes, dukes, viceroys and Tartar generals have been ordered to pledge their word to the imperial government that they are willing to abandon the use of the drug, directly or indirectly, within a stipulated time.

Opium users aged more than 60 years to be treated leniently, as it is recognized by the government that the habit is a prop for many of them, that it would be equivalent to ruining their lives if the prop were snatched away. Old officials will be allowed to try the "tapering off" system of reform.

If the younger men are so prone to the habit that they will be unable to do their work during the renaissance era, they will be allowed to substitute others for their duties temporarily.

Shops dealing in opium and opium dens must close their doors finally within six months. Confirmed opium fiends must be given their medicinal prescriptions gratuitously, so that there will be no financial returns for dealers. All persons, government officers or not, under three-score, must decrease their consumption of opium 20 per cent every year, beginning immediately. No poppy is to be cultivated after ten years.

The acreage now under cultivation is to be decreased 10 per cent every year, and, of course, no new land is to be cultivated in the poppy plant. Violation of the rules as to acreage will be taken by the government as cause for confiscation of the fields. The amount raised and consumed is to be registered; only registered persons are to be allowed to obtain the drug, and no person must begin the habit.

Altogether there are eleven regulations of the most stringent kind. It has been said that, in a way, they are the most important ever issued for the control of the internal life of the empire. The edict is already in force. The country is stirring in its sleep.

Figures show with only too much plainness the magnitude of the task which China has undertaken. Kowshing, for instance, a Chinese city with a population about as large as that of Cambridge, consumes every day about \$1,000 worth of opium. The average wages of a laborer are from 5 to 10 cents a day. Every man, woman and child in the old walled town spends a cent a day on opium. It is all equivalent to a laborer earning \$2 a day spending more than fifty cents a day.

The wealthy families in many districts spend more proportionately than the poor. It is related that a boy in a rich family is allowed a dollar a day for the drug. The millionaires have their splendid opium parlors, and the women and children acquire the habit. The product of the poppy plant is the great greaser of China.

Legend of the Poppy Plant. The poppy plant has been known to man from time immemorial. It did not make its appearance in the flora of China until about the eighth century of the Christian era. But the beginning of the fifteenth century, opium began to be introduced in considerable quantities, and the Chinese government encouraged home production. By the middle of the seventeenth century the use of the drug was widespread.

The origin of opium has been told in a picturesque manner by the Bengalis. Their legend says that in the far-off times there lived on the banks of the Ganges a sage who had a mouse for a

companion. The sage taught the mouse to talk. Frightened one day by a cat, the mouse asked to be changed into a cat. The sage complied. A dog worried the cat, so the sage made the cat a dog. The dog became successively an ape, a bear, an elephant, and finally a beautiful maiden, named "Postamani," or "Poppyseed lady." A king fell in love with the girl. When she told him, after an ardent wooing, that she was a princess, he married her. One day she fell into a well and was drowned. The king was disconsolate until he was informed by the sage that the girl had deceived him, and was not a princess, but merely a risen mouse.

"Let her body remain in the well," he advised. "Fill up the well with earth. Out of her flesh will grow a tree, which shall be called for her, 'Poso,' the poppy tree. From that tree will come a drug, opium, which shall be smoked and eaten till the end of time. The opium swallower or smoker will have one quality of each of the animals to which Postamani was transformed. He will be mischievous, like a mouse; fond of milk, like a cat; quarrelsome, like a dog; filthy, like an ape; savage, like a bear; and high tempered, like a queen." All the attributes have been possessed by some opium users, and some of them by all.

### FRISCO'S FERRY CLOCK AGAIN TELLS THE TIME.



THE FERRY CLOCK TOWER.

San Francisco's great ferry clock tower, which was so badly shaken by the earthquake that it had to be rebuilt, has now been restored and the clock again tells the time. This clock tower is the one typical landmark in San Francisco. By day it can be seen by the thousands of pedestrians in Market street, and by night it tells the time to the sailors on the bay.

### DO WOLVES EAT MEN?

Most of the Yarns to That Effect Declared to Be Fakes.

A skeptical person, calling himself St. Croix, has been trying to find out whether wolves and bears are maligning by the popular stories of their man-eating ways.

First he tried running down the sto-

ries told in newspaper dispatches. Foll ed in this effort, he turned to the Indiana. They knew the gray wolf, having wintered and summered with him. Had they ever known of an Indian being killed by one? N-no; but Migan was very crafty and very much to be dreaded.

Quite so, but once for all, had he ever to their knowledge killed a man? No, but they had heard—. So it went; always the same intangible, unconfirmed rumor and the same absence of proof.

"Now for a few facts as to the wolf," writes St. Croix in Recreation. "He can go eight days without food and can then eat forty pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing but eighty pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting."

"The wolf will not venture on glare ice, he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill."

"When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely lope, sitting down at intervals to give the most delicious and blood curdling howl. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop and soon exhausts it and as the wolf never tires he is sure sooner or later to catch up with the quarry."

"In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs."

"In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow."

"So on it swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls dismally, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water, and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has laylaid its coming, springs at its throat and when the first wolf joins they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week."

### Andrew Jackson's Education.

During each winter for two or three years after he had reached the age of 7 Andrew Jackson was sent to the old field school of a Mr. Branch. After this the attending the select school which a Presbyterian preacher, the Rev. Dr. David Humphreys, taught in the Waxhaw settlement. He appears to have been going to this higher school in the spring of 1780, when the inroad of Tarleton created a panic in that portion of the Carolinas. At some later portion of his youth he is said to have attended the old Queen College or seminary at Charlotte a couple of terms, but the time is not definitely known.

As to education, therefore, it may be safely stated that Andrew Jackson enjoyed much more than the ordinary advantage of a backwoods boys of his time. At the age of 10 he had become so good a reader that he was often chosen to read the newspaper to the assembled neighbors, and he remembered with pride in after years that he had thus had the honor of "reading out loud" the Declaration of Independence upon its arrival in the Waxhaws. For a lad of 10 this was, indeed, something to remember with honest pride.—Thomas E. Watson, in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine.

### Arithmetical History.

A teacher was instructing a class of young pupils in history, says a writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin. She asked one of them how many wars England fought with Spain.

"Six," the little girl answered.

"Six," repeated the teacher. "Enumerate them, please."

"One, two, three, four, five, six," said the little girl, cheerfully and confidently.

The man who takes himself seriously usually marries a woman who doesn't.

### OPENING OF THE MARBLE SEASON.



—Indianapolis Sun.



### America's Dark Hour.

Late in 1778 Sir Henry Clinton sent a British expedition of 2,000 men to invade Georgia, and on Dec. 28 it arrived at the mouth of the Savannah River, where the soldiers disembarked. General Robert Howe, with about 800 Continentals and a few hundred militia, endeavored to hold Savannah against the enemy, but the Americans were overpowered and put to rout, the town, fort, munitions and supplies falling into the hands of the British.

In August, 1779, Count d'EEstaing appeared off the southern coast with twenty-two French ships of the line. General Lincoln, then in command of the American army in the South, was at Charleston when a frigate came there to announce the arrival of the fleet, and at his request the French commander agreed to assist in the reduction of Savannah. Lincoln and his small army reached the Savannah River on Sept. 12 and on the same day the French troops landed and marched up to within three miles of the town, which had been strongly fortified by the British. Surrender of the post was demanded, but General Prevost, the British commander, requested a truce, which was unwisely granted, for during the interval he was reinforced and then gave a defiant refusal to the demand for surrender.

A siege was begun on Sept. 23, lasting until Oct. 8, with varying success. Just before dawn on Oct. 9 an assault was made by the allies, and after five hours of fierce conflict there was a truce for the purpose of burying the dead. While the British had lost but 120 men, the Americans and French had lost 1,000 in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Count d'EEstaing, who was carried to his camp. Count Pulaski, while fighting at the head of his legion, was mortally wounded by a grapeshot. During the truce d'EEstaing and Lincoln held a conference. The former, having lost many men, wished to abandon the siege, while Lincoln, confident of ultimate success, desired to continue it. The French commander refused to further participate, and on the evening of Oct. 18 the French withdrew to their ships and the Americans to the Savannah River. Thence Lincoln retreated to Charleston, and at the beginning of November the fleet sailed for France, thus closing the Revolutionary campaign of 1779.

### His Mother.

We sit in one big chair, for mother's little. And rock and talk, all in the frelight's glow; She pats my hand, perhaps you think it's funny.

It's somehow easier to visit so. She loves to read the very books that I do.

That tell of Lancelot, and all the rest; She thinks that Charlemagne was such a hero.

But maybe Bayard, bravest knight, was best. She knows about the school, and what I study;

She likes the boys, remembers nick-names, too. I tell her everything that I am doing— Why, bedtime comes before we're nearly through!

She's glad that I'm a boy, and growing taller. She isn't sorry that my hair does curl. My mother is not like a grown-up lady; I'm sure she always seems just like a girl.

### —YOUTH'S Companion.

### Lincoln's Much-Quoted Words.

Perhaps the most famous address ever made by President Lincoln is the one that he delivered at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the words most quoted from it are "the government of the people, by the people and for the people." This phrase was, no doubt, an unconscious quotation, for the same words were used by Theodore Parker in an address to the Anti-Slavery Society, May 13, 1854. Nor was the phrase original with Parker. Daniel Webster, in 1830, used the words, "the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." And even before Webster, Chief Justice Marshall had expressed the same idea in similar phraseology.

### Shining Eyes.

Why do the eyes of some animals, notably of the dog, the cat and the horse, shine in the dark? Naturalists say that it is because their eyes secrete a pigment of a brilliant metallic luster at the bottom of the eyeball, which acts as a concave reflector, causing the rays of light to traverse the retina a second time. This probably increases the power of vision, particularly where only a feeble light is admitted to the eye. The choroid of the human eye, on the contrary, is lined with a dark brown or black pigment, which does not reflect light. This peculiar construction of animals' eyes is part of the protective scheme of nature.

### Alexander Hamilton.

Every now and then, a boy or a girl who is studying United States history, wants to know why Alexander Hamilton, who was born on the island of Nevis, West Indies, was spoken of for the Presidency of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. That constitution, with the framing of which

he had more to do than any other man, perhaps, says, "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President." Hamilton was eligible because he was a citizen at the time the constitution was adopted. No foreign-born citizen is now eligible, of course.

### Twenty-Two.

'Up on the shipboard I saw her. 'Tis later the spectator sees her.



Rising early, Mrs. Burley in her garden meets the eye; —The Century Co.

### He Decided Not to Wait.

"Lucinda," said Mr. Melstrom, who had just returned from a visit to a farmer friend in the country, "while I was at Longley's I ate some whole wheat boiled. I like it better than anything I ever tasted. He gave me a small paper sack of the wheat, so we could cook some ourselves. How long will it be before supper is ready?"

"About half an hour," answered Mrs. Melstrom.

"Well, we'll have some boiled wheat, if you please. Here's the paper sack."

"But, Joshua, it will have to be cooked in a double boiler, and—"

"I don't care how you cook it. I'm hungry for some more boiled wheat."

"But, see here, Joshua! It will take—"

"It will take a lot of cream and sugar; I know that. But we've got plenty of both. Put it on right away, will you?"

Without another word his wife took the wheat, washed it, emptied it into the "double-boiler," and set it on the fire.

At the end of half an hour, Mr. Melstrom became impatient.

"Lucinda," he called out from the sitting room, "isn't that wheat ready yet?"

"Not yet," responded Mrs. Melstrom. "How much longer is going to take to cook it?"

"About eleven hours and a half. That's what I was trying to tell you, but you wouldn't give me a chance. Do you want to wait for it?"

### Marriage No Joke in Kansas.

Brides must not laugh while a marriage is being performed in Kansas. Because a young woman laughed while the ceremony was being performed Judge McCabe of Topeka stopped in the middle of it and refused to continue until she ceased, says the Philadelphia North American.

The bride was Miss Brown of New York, who was being married to Walter Jones. "Marriage is not a laughing matter," said Judge McCabe when he stopped the ceremony. "I will not perform a marriage ceremony which is regarded as a laughing affair. When you can stop laughing and seem to realize just a little more that this is not a side show perhaps we will resume the ceremony."

Then the judge walked out of the clerk's office, where the ceremony was being performed. The couple were just half married. Jones had sworn to love, cherish and support Miss Brown, but Miss Brown owed him no allegiance of any kind. Miss Brown seemed to enjoy the situation of being single herself and still having Jones married to her.

Jones expostulated with her for some time, and at length informed the judge that the "lady isn't laughing now."

The judge went back to his performance of the ceremony which made a Jones of a Brown.

### Wellington and the Aurist.

Seeking to find a cure for his deafness, the Duke of Wellington once employed a celebrated aurist. The doctor gave his patient a strong solution of caustic to inject into his ear and calling on his later found him reeling in agony. The treatment had set up a furious inflammation which unless checked would result in death. The hearing was completely destroyed. The aurist expressed his grief and mortification. "Do not say a word about it—you did your best," said the duke, adding that he would not tell a soul about it. Thus encouraged the doctor asked if he might continue to attend him so that the public might see that his confidence had not been withdrawn. This was too much. "I can't agree to that," said the duke, "for that would be a lie."

### Breaking the News Gently.

Foreman (at the door)—Did yer husband hav a new suit av clo'es on this mornin'-n? Mrs. O'Malley? Mrs. O'Malley—He did. Foreman—They're roined entirely. Mrs. O'Malley—How did it happen? Foreman—He was blowed up by a charge av dynamite.—Cleveland Leader.

### Needs Smoke Consumer.

"Frank, if you didn't smoke, I believe I'd marry you."

"But, my dear, how can you expect a man who is burning up with love to keep from smoking?"—Denver Post.

### Self-Explanatory.

"What is temporary insanity?" "Temper-ary insanity. Why, give'n way to your temper and crackin' some body."—Kansas City Times.



## All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them. They are removed by

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.



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## SWASTIKA

is the emblem of good luck, long life and prosperity. It is of unknown origin, being used by the Egyptians 3500 B. C., and since by all the nations of the Earth. This legend attaches to it: "May the four winds from the four corners of the earth always gently and sweetly upon you blow."

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If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nervousness, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently, all vegetables.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

## NEWS OF RECENT BOOKS



G. Lowes Dickinson, author of "From King to King," who, in an age when fiction is paramount, shares with A. C. Benson the distinction of attracting public attention by essay writing, is one of the few authors who refuse to be photographed for public prints. So marked is his antipathy to the camera that even his publishers have no idea what he looks like.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are allowing "Pigs in Pigs," the sale of which has already reached 100,000 copies, to be printed in raised point type in the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, the publication recently founded by the widow of the late William Ziegler. An interesting coincidence is that William Ziegler came from the same place as Mr. Butler, Muscatine County, Iowa, where before perfecting his cream of tartar baking powder, famous as the Royal, he was a clerk in a drug store.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts is engaged in writing a life of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in which he will pay little attention to the public aspect of her life, already well known by notice in the public press, but to that which is not generally familiar. He says that the house in Stratton street is like a record office stocked with papers and correspondence going back more than a hundred years. He also laments that there is no one remaining, no Dickens or Disraeli, who, combining literary skill with intimate personal knowledge, can give an adequate character study of the Baroness.

"Before Adam," Jack London's story of prehistoric man, is being much discussed, and the differences of opinion on it give one some insight into the possibilities of literary criticism. Thus the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times says that "Mr. London's book is a psychological masterpiece," the Washington Herald declares that "It is not very convincing, nor particularly interesting." Says the New York Times: "The vitality and realism of the story breed a fascination which ultimately reaches conviction," while the New York Tribune decides that "A few grimly dramatic episodes in the tale scarcely atone for the improbability and unpleasantness of the book as a whole." "Only a combination of tremendous knowledge and wonderful imagination could have produced it," says the Denver Post; "A labored product of his inventiveness, rather than a felicitous work of the imagination," says the Independent.

## AIR IN HIGHER ALTITUDES

Same as in Other Places Except It Contains No Microbes.

It is an error to think that the chemical composition of the air differs essentially wherever the sample may be taken. The relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents is the same whether it be on the heights of the Alps or at the surface of the sea. The favorable effects, therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportions of its gaseous constituents. The important difference is the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes, and is, in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some hundred feet above it microbes are abundant. In the air of towns and crowded places not only does the microbe impurity increase, but other impurities, such as the products of combustion of coal, accrue also.

Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air, especially in pine, oak and birch forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless consisting of traces of essential oils, that the curative effects of certain health resorts are traced. Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tracts. But these traces of essential oils and aromatic product must be counted, strictly speaking, as impurities, since they are apparently not necessary constituents of the air. Recent analysis has shown that these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached until they disappear altogether. It would seem, therefore, that microbes, hydrocarbons and entities other than oxygen and nitrogen, and perhaps also argon, are only incidental to the neighborhood of human industry, animal life and damp vegetation.

## Hot Potatoes as Hand Warmers.

Dr. Herbert Claiborne, of New York, suffers from cold hands in winter. And nothing will warm his fingers except hot water, a hot fire or a hot potato. He can be seen almost any frosty morning marching along at five miles an hour with a hot potato in each overcoat pocket and his hands grasping the two big potatoes, piping hot, wrapped in silk handkerchiefs, for this purpose. "They will keep your hands warm for hours unless you happen to sit on 'em," he says. "They are great for a football match or when you go sleighriding." Philadelphia Record.

## Everything Higher.

First Sailor—On my last voyage I saw waves 100 foot high!

Second Sailor—I've been a sailor forty year and never seen 'em over forty!

First Sailor—Praps not, but everything is higher now than it used to be, mate!—Life.

Nearly every old man has "broken up" during his business experience.



"Take my seat, madam." "I thank you, sir, but I get off here, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Sillicus—How can a man tell when he is really in love? Cynicus—He can't tell till it's too late.—Philadelphia Record.

Jack—I hear that Miss Passe is engaged. Dick—Is that so? Who is the happy man? Jack—Old man Passe, of course.—Famille Journal.

"Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?" "Doesn't matter, old man. Check, money order, or cash."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Bach—I suppose you find that a baby brightens up the house? Mr. Benedict—Yes; we burn nearly twice the gas we used to.—Boston Transcript.

"That new roomer paid two thousand dollars for that violin he practices on." "I wish he'd trade it for a ten-dollar violin he could play."—Detroit Free Press.

Chairman—I'm sure we be all very sorry our secretary is not here to-night. I cannot say we miss 'is vacant chair, but I do say we miss 'is vacant face.—Punch.

"I am afraid, darling, you will very soon forget me." "How can you think so—see, I have tied two knots in my pocket handkerchief."—Megendorfer Blatter.

"Most iv th' ol' married men I know threat their wives like a rockin'-chair, a great comfort while they're tired, but apt to be in th' way at other times."—Mr. Dooley's Dissertations.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?" the young man inquired. "Learn to love you?" exclaimed the rapturous maid. "Harold, I could give lessons at it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why force your child to learn figures at so early an age?" "That's all right. I want him to be able to tell the number when he is knocked down by an automobile."—Fliegende Blatter.

Charwoman (mending carpet)—I never thought as 'ow I should come to this, mum. Me that was that well educated that afore I was married I couldn't even make a beef pudding.—Punch.

"But you know, madam, that in Turkey a bride never sees her husband before the wedding day." Lady (wife of an inveterate clubman)—How odd! We never see our husbands after!—Literary Digest.

Her Husband—If a man steals—no matter what it is—he will live to regret it. His Wife—During our courtship you used to steal kisses from me. Her Husband—Well, you heard what I said.—Chicago News.

Proud Owner of New Cottage—I've been wondering what creepers to put on the cottage. Which do you think would be best, John? The Gardener—Well, sir, one of them Virginias would cover it up quickest.—Punch.

"A woman always insists on having the last word," remarked the man who thinks he knows human nature. "Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, grimly, "and, as a rule, also the first word and most of the intermediate words."—Washington Star.

She—Did you enjoy the opera last night, Herr Schwarz? He—No. I couldn't hear anything. She—Why not? He—Two ladies sat in front of me and chattered the whole evening about how much they loved music.—Kleiner Witzblatt.

Passenger (in slow train, to conductor)—I say, what on earth is this train crawling along so slowly for? Round the corners we hardly move at all. Conductor—Ah, but you see, sir, we have ten baskets of eggs in the baggage car.—Megendorfer Blatter.

The second day drew to its close with the twelfth jurymen still unconvinced. "Well, gentlemen," said the court officer, entering quietly, "shall I, as usual, order twelve dinners?" "Make it," said the foreman, "eleven dinners and a bale of hay."—New York Press.

"Do you think that people will ever be able to secure a perfectly satisfactory government?" "I doubt it," said Senator Sorghum. "History shows that no government has been perfectly satisfactory to more than one person at a time, and he was the one who happened to be the boss."—Washington Star.

## Knew Him Too Well.

The late President Chester A. Arthur, although he was a man of warm friendships, had a high sense of personal dignity that would brook no undue familiarities. A lifelong friend of Mr. Arthur, who had accompanied him on one of his hunting trips, was telling an acquaintance some of the incidents of the hunt.

"I know it's the general impression," he said, "that Mr. Arthur is a cold, self-centered sort of man, but it isn't true. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men when you become well acquainted with him. I thought I already knew him pretty well, but I came to understand him better while on that trip than ever before."

"I suppose you know him well enough now to call him by his first name," ventured the other.

"On the contrary," was the rejoinder, "I know him well enough not to call him by his first name."

Let the good work of reforming the very rich go on. It is wise and fine to expose the shortcomings of the high placed and the powerful and to put an end to those shortcomings if possible. At the same time it is worth while in a period of hot indignation at the great and the far away to keep a level head and to see things in due proportion. The very rich and the great corporations probably stand in no greater need of reform than you and your next door neighbor. How lawless are you? In a republic every individual holds one office—the office of elector. If you neglect the duty of that office in order to make money how much better are you than a thieving public treasurer? Don't forget yourself. Your information about your own crimes is much more accurate than your information about the crimes of Rockefeller. And you can get at yourself better and quicker. Don't forget yourself. How mendacious, lawless and dishonest are you?

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

## His Private Apartments.

"Mister," whined the tattered tramp as he halted at the gate, "can't you give me a lift in the world? You broke up my home."

The old farmer dropped his ax in astonishment.

"Broke up your home?" he gasped. "I never saw you before in my life. How did I break up your home?"

"Why, I had been sleeping in that old barrel back of the barn for two weeks and you just broke it up for firewood."

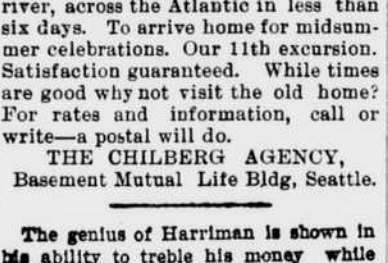
## Excursion to Fatherland

Leaving Seattle May 17, with Pastor Linden as leader, via Chicago and Montreal in private cars, thence on the first Turbine Allan S. S. "Victoria" river, across the beautiful St. Lawrence river, down the Atlantic in less than six days. To arrive home for midsummer celebrations. Our 11th excursion. Satisfaction guaranteed. While times are good why not visit the old home? For rates and information, call or write—a postal will do.

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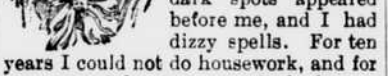
"Good cooking," says the Kaiser, "helps to improve general contentment." The German people will agree with the Kaiser in that and would like to have the government give them a chance to renew their acquaintance with the taste of well cooked meat.

## TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., Says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McClellan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



A man has attempted suicide five times without success. A habit of that kind if continued may eventually lead to some bad end. He ought to quit it.

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## Baked Apple Butter.

Delicious. Pare tart apples, quarter, core and cook them as for plain apple sauce. When cooked sweeten to taste and to a gallon of sauce add a cupful of boiled cider. Place the sauce in a crock in a moderate oven, and bake uncovered for several hours, or until it has thickened sufficiently. Stir occasionally.

Presently it will be possible for a man to become notorious by not owning an automobile.

## Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.

## MICA AXLE GREASE

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## CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON NO LIMIT TO ITS POWERS FOR EVIL

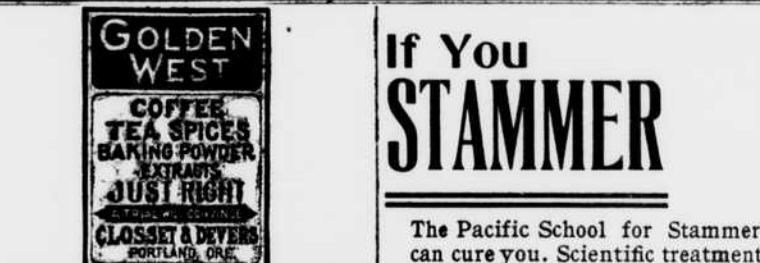
Contagious Blood Poison has brought more suffering, misery and humiliation into the world than all other diseases combined; there is hardly any limit to its powers for evil. It is the blackest and vilest of all disorders, wrecking the lives of those unfortunate enough to contract it and often being transmitted to innocent offspring, a blighting legacy of suffering and shame. So highly contagious is the trouble that innocent persons may contract it by using the same table ware, toilet articles or clothing of one in whose blood the treacherous virus has taken root. Not only is it a powerful poison but a very deceptive one. Only those who have learned by bitter experience know by the little sore or ulcer, which usually makes its appearance first, of the suffering which is to follow. It comes in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, unsightly copper colored spots, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, offensive sores and ulcers on the body, and in severe cases the finger nails drop off, the bones become diseased, the nervous system is shattered and the sufferer becomes an object of pity to his fellow man. Especially is the treacherous nature of Contagious Blood Poison, shown when the infected person endeavors to combat the poison with mercury and potash. These minerals will drive away all outward symptoms of the troubles for a while, and the victim is deceived into the belief that he is cured. When, however, the treatment is left off he finds that the poison has only been driven deeper into the blood and the disease reappears, and usually in worse form because these strong minerals have not only failed to remove the virus from the blood, but have weakened the entire system because of their destructive action. S. S. S. is the only real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is made of a combination of healing blood-purifying roots, herbs and barks, the best in Nature's great laboratory of forest and field. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that S. S. S. contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and by cleansing the blood of every particle of the virus and adding rich, healthful qualities to this vital fluid, forever cures this powerful disorder. So thoroughly does S. S. S. cleanse the circulation that no signs of the disease are ever seen again, and offspring is protected. Write for our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which fully explains the different stages of the trouble, and outlines a complete home treatment for all sufferers of this trouble. No charge is made for this book, and if you wish special medical advice about case or any of its symptoms, our physicians will be glad to furnish that, too, without charge.

## S. S. S. PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Prompt Cash Returns for Consignments of Hides, Pelts, Wool and Furs at Full Market Value. Write for price list and shipping tags to Department B. 206 Third Avenue South SEATTLE, WASH.



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Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McClellan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



A man has attempted suicide five times without success. A habit of that kind if continued may eventually lead to some bad end. He ought to quit it.

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Presently it will be possible for a man to become notorious by not owning an automobile.

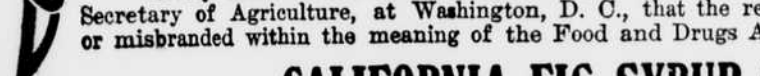
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No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.

## MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps well—better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

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Gasoline Engines and Tractor Engines. Waterloo Well Bells. Built especially for work in the northwest. Drill and mining tools. We carry a large stock. Write us for your machinery or write for our literature. Contract blanks free. RICHMOND MACHINERY COMPANY, 125-33 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

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NOTICE—The following announcements are from leading business men and firms, and are well worth your careful reading. The list may contain just the proposition you are looking for.

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\$10.00 DOWN—\$10.00 MONTHLY. Send in for booklet describing our guaranteed investment at JAMIESON PARK, a suburb of Spokane.

An investment here enjoys all the security and protection offered by a savings bank or Life Insurance Company, but the returns will net from 50 per cent to 100 per cent on the investment.

Let us mail you full particulars; a postal card will bring them.

BABCOCK & MOSS, Selling Agents.

Spokane, Wash. National Bank Ref.

### EAST GREENACRES.

The only tracts on the market where you can contract to sell your crop. Ten trunks a day. Abundance of water. Price \$150.00 per acre—easy payments—come in or write for particulars.

BEECHER & THOMPSON.

Spokane, Wash. 110 Stevens.

### ARCADIA ORCHARD TRACTS.

\$10.00 a month will buy you a \$5,000 bearing orchard. We clear, plow, plant and irrigate and care for your orchard four years. The fruit will make your payments after that. Postal card will bring free book. ARCADIA, Spokane, Wash.

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HOWARD B. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, Zinc or Copper, \$1.00; Cyanide Tests, Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire Work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

S. N. U. No. 19—1907

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

## One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

## TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtlessly it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—



# ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER  
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance - \$2 00  
Six Months, " - 1 00  
Three Months, " - 75

## ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month - \$1 00  
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Legals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;  
5 cents per line, each subsequent in-  
sertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in  
for publication will be charged for at  
the rate of 10 cents per line.

## JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of  
commercial job printing, and reason-  
able prices will be furnished upon  
application.

How much did the John M. Smyth Co., Sears, Robuck, Mont-  
gomery, Ward & Co., and other  
mail order houses give toward help-  
ing Wrangell celebrate? Their pa-  
triotic zeal didn't extend this far;  
but our merchants were at home,  
adding their money and their pre-  
sence. See?

Another "Glorious Fourth" has  
passed. It has been celebrated in  
an appropriate and satisfactory  
manner; we are all satisfied and  
happy. Therefore, let us get down  
and pull together in the develop-  
ment of our mines and the general  
building up of our town and com-  
munity. Then we can celebrate on  
a grander scale a year hence.

In the Seattle market reports we  
find the statement that all vegeta-  
bles and fruits for the Alaska trade  
are carefully assorted and re-ship-  
ped, so that nothing but the best  
and choicest are sent north. If  
that be true, God pity those who  
get the culls—especially in the po-  
tato line, as often all that is found  
in a two bit batch is a little potato  
with a big rot around it.

An enterprising fellow in the  
East has begun the manufacture of  
cement tombs. Nothing doing in  
Alaska in that line, old man; peo-  
ple never die here, except from ex-  
treme old age. Out here once in  
a while we have a case of suspend-  
ed animation, otherwise conditions  
are normal. Sorry that we can't  
encourage the fellow to look this  
way for a market for his wares.

It requires a cause to set people  
to thinking and spur them to ac-  
tion. Wrangell did not think seri-  
ously of water works until she had  
a fire. Now she is moving. Some  
time back the question of putting a  
small river steamer on the Stikine  
was talked of. The matter died  
out. Now since the Mount Royal  
accident and we are left without  
means of transportation, the ques-  
tion naturally comes up again.

Either run a town with a vim, or  
just sell out and loaf. One thing  
must be done—run the town for all  
that it is worth, get up steam and  
keep it up. Do you want trade?  
Bid for it. Do you want business  
to come to your town? Encourage  
what you have. Do you want a  
progressive and prosperous town?  
Then never permit the jealousies  
to rule your actions, but work to-  
gether for common prosperity and  
mutual benefit. Boost; don't knock;  
the world hates a knocker.

The editor of an exchange re-  
marks in a recent issue that "no  
man is a good citizen until he takes  
an active interest in the welfare of  
the town; no man is a good citizen  
who regards the town merely as a  
convenient place in which to live.  
No man is a good citizen until he  
becomes jealous about the town and  
all her material and moral af-  
fairs. Every citizen ought to ask  
himself every once in a while:  
"What can I do to make the town  
a better and more homelike place?"

In the wreck of the Mount Roy-  
al, Wrangell and points up the Stik-  
ine River sustain a serious loss,  
financially. Hundreds of tons of  
freight is in the warehouse await-  
ing shipment up the river and num-  
erous passengers have contemplated  
going up by river boat. And  
now, as the volume of business on  
the Skeena will require the undi-  
vided attention of the Hazelton,  
the question arises, will we have  
another river steamer this season  
or will the remaining business have  
to be done by canoes? We shall  
have to wait and see.

Keep cool! Don't get excited!!  
And above all don't start a report  
without any foundation. This tho't  
is suggested by the causes reported  
regarding the wreck of the Mount  
Royal. One reported the boat  
striking a rock and sinking; ano'ther  
that the boat got crosswise and  
broke in two, and still another that  
a cable by which she was being  
lined, broke. There was no founda-  
tion for any of these reports. The  
cablegram to Capt. Bucey simply  
said in effect: "Mount Royal wreck-  
ed; six drowned; come with Hazel-  
ton at once." No cause was assign-  
ed for the disaster.

A few sensational and unprin-  
ciple rioters and disturbers of the  
peace often get states and nations  
into an uproar. This has been the  
cause that may yet lead up to a  
war between the United States and  
Japan. Not content with ejecting  
the Japanese from the public schools  
of San Francisco—which was just  
and proper and would have been  
amicably adjusted by the two coun-  
tries—the riff-raff must take it into  
their hands to insult and maltreat  
and insult the little brown man,  
which is resented by the country  
to which they belong. This, as we  
understand it, is the cause leading  
up to the present dispute and is  
causing Uncle Sam's navy to be  
put in condition for active opera-  
tions. There is no denying the fact  
that too many Japanese are swarm-  
ing to this coast, the same as Chi-  
nese, before the exclusion act was  
passed, but as the international  
laws permit it there is no lawful  
remedy until that law is repealed  
or modified. Just so long as the  
Japanese are permitted to come to  
this country, under existing condi-  
tions, they must be protected  
against assaults from any and all  
other foreigners, who are enjoying  
the freedom of this country under  
the same laws.

## FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS

Following is the address delivered at  
Wrangell, July 4, and published at the  
request of several patrons of the paper:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:—Today more  
than 80,000,000 of people throughout this  
country and its acquired territory meet to  
celebrate the birth of a Nation that occur-  
red July 4th, 1776—131 years ago.

Little thought the few patriots who met  
in old Faneuil Hall in Philadelphia, on  
that memorable day, to give independence to  
the measure put forward by Richard Henry  
Lee, of Virginia, one month prior, that  
the United Colonies are, and ought to be,  
Free and Independent States.

Today will be read from thousands of rostr-  
ums in this land the pure and patriotic  
thoughts born in the minds of Thomas Jef-  
ferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin,  
Roger Sherman and John Livingstone, and  
incorporated in the Declaration of Indepen-  
dence, that became the corner stone upon  
which rests this land of Liberty, of Justice  
and Equality to all, and that those who  
come into its borders and accept its protec-  
tion and fostering care, might repose in  
peace and security.

But this boon has not been perpetuated  
and continued without internal struggles  
that have threatened at times the very life  
and existence of the compact. The Articles  
of Confederation, from the time of their  
full adoption in 1781, when the last of the  
original colonies (Rhode Island) gave her  
consent to be governed by them, down to  
the present time, have never given entire  
satisfaction to all people living under them.  
But true Americans are magnanimous and  
are ever ready to give and take and to re-  
cognize the fact that the majority must rule  
and prevail in legislative and law-making  
power as well as in the power of might.

This fact has been clearly demonstrated by  
the cementing of the ties that were so nar-  
rily torn asunder in the unpleasantness that  
occurred from 1861 to 1865. In that great  
struggle, brother was pitted against brother,  
friend against friend, and against friend,  
in one of the bloodiest wars known to history.  
But in less than a quarter of a century after  
the right had prevailed, no East nor West,  
no North or South was known, but having  
clasped hands in National friendship, the  
hosts stand as a solid phalanx against all  
hostile invaders of the country or insulters  
of the flag. When the bugle call sounded  
for volunteers to avenge the insult offered  
in the sinking of the Maine, all sections of  
the country responded as a unit and vied  
with each other in their zeal for love of  
country. In this it was seen that there need  
be no apprehension of fear of loss from  
without to shake the stability of this govern-  
ment—the best form of government upon  
earth.

But let us not become pessimists. This is  
no day to look upon the dark side of things,  
nor imagine that this country is going to the  
had or that this glorious compact of States,  
comprising the Union, will suffer dissolu-  
tion. The same blood that flowed in the  
veins of our forefathers has been handed  
down to us and will be imparted to our pos-  
terity, assuring Loyalty, Charity and the  
other requisites that go to make up a Free  
and Independent people.

Coming from an Alaskan, this may sound  
a trifle out of place. It may be said that  
the people of a section that has no voice in  
the law-making powers that govern them,  
can hardly be called "Free and Indepen-  
dent." While literally this may be true,  
yet we are under the same flag that floats  
over every corner of American territory and  
guarantees to all the same God-given rights.  
And let us remember that the eyes of this  
Nation are upon us. A beginning has been  
made that will eventually place us where  
we belong, and, despite the fact that some  
high official may offer undue opposition, be-  
fore many more Natal days shall have rolled  
around Alaska will enjoy the high honor of  
having a star represent her among the gal-  
axy of States on our Starry Banner.

Therefore, let us imagine ourselves the  
"biggest toads in the puddle." We of Wrang-  
ell and Alaska, have the finest climate and  
scenery on earth; our waters swarm with  
the sweetest, juiciest fish; no timber of any  
section compares with our forests; our wo-  
men are the best looking, our men the  
hardest, our children the cutest; the mines  
of this section will in the future astonish  
the world with their output of wealth; so  
we have a perfect right to make just as  
much noise and racket on the 11th day of  
American Independence as New York, Chi-  
cago, Seattle, or any other seaport town.  
And let's do it.

## DR. HARRY C. DeVIGNE

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Calls attended day or Night.  
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chased, you will get a  
dozen post cards, show-  
ing views of the great  
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